

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XXIV

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1917.

NO. 5

GET TOGETHER!

The people of South San Francisco have been asked to "get together," and to accomplish that end a meeting will be held at the City Hall at 8 p. m. on next Tuesday, February 6th.

At that meeting it is proposed to organize a new and a live Chamber of Commerce.

There is work for such a body and the work can only be successfully done through organized effort.

Every interest of our city should be represented in such an organization.

Business men, professional men, and particularly men who have charge of the manufacturing industries of this industrial city should take a hand in organizing and directing the work of South San Francisco's new Chamber of Commerce.

So let the City Hall be filled next Tuesday evening, and make that gathering a real "get together" affair.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

(Charles A. Sands.)

On Saturday, January 19th, the local high school team played the Palo Alto high. Although the local team put forth their best efforts to beat them they were unsuccessful. The game, however, was one of the most exciting that has yet been played and was witnessed by many of the local rooters. Being handicapped in the first half of the game by having a goal that was facing the wind, they did not score many points until the first half. The first half ended with a score of 1 to 2 in favor of Palo Alto. When the goals were changed for the last half, the local team displayed their skill. One thing that gave the Palo Alto team the advantage over the locals was their height, and this hampered the latter many times. The last half of the game ended with Palo Alto in the lead with a score of 30 to 19. Many of the rooters were heard to exclaim that the locals played a wonderful game and that, their defense being good, another ten minutes of playing would have resulted in a victory by them. The line-up for the locals was Ralph Woodman, center; Joe Mahoney and James Smith, forwards;

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Spirit in His infinite wisdom to call from this vale of tears into the great unknown the spirit of the child of our brother, Clyde Conrad, and

Whereas, We most reverently bow to the decree of the Great Spirit; be it

Resolved, That the members of Tippecanoe Tribe, No. 111, I. O. R. M., do hereby extend to Brother Conrad and family our sincere sympathy in this their sad hour; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, under seal of the tribe, be sent to the family of our bereaved brother, and a copy sent to The Enterprise for publication.

Committee—H. Hyland, C. Dovin.

Angelo Scampini and Byrne McSweeney, guards. David Farrell replaced McSweeney in the last half.

San Mateo—South City.

Yesterday afternoon the basketball team journeyed to San Mateo and played against the high school team there. They played their best game of the season, holding down San Mateo to a 41 to 9 score. This is the lowest score San Mateo has rolled up against other teams, excepting Sar Jose. The local boys were much encouraged in spite of the defeat and many of the San Mateo rooters praised our boys for their good showing against such an experienced team, San Mateo being the best team in the league. The features of the game were Angelo Scampini's guarding and the basket work of Ralph Woodman.

The line-up was as follows: Joe Mahoney and James Smith, forwards; Ralph Woodman, center, and Byrne McSweeney and Angelo Scampini, guards.

Last Tuesday morning Oscar Ellison, a steel worker, who resided at the Metropolitan Hotel with Steve Delp as roommate, dropped dead in his room. Mr. Ellison was not feeling well and went to his room. Mr. Delp was in bed asleep. He was awakened when Ellison fell off a chair. Delp immediately got medical aid, but it was found that Ellison was dead. Ellison was about 34 years of age and came here from Tacoma, Wash. A. Stone of Tacoma, his brother-in-law, arrived here Friday evening and will take the body there for burial.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

Roy Cloud was a visitor here last Wednesday.

Joe Vierra returned after a visit to Sacramento for a few days.

Fred Graham of San Francisco was a visitor here on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. J. Martin left this morning for a week's visit to Stockton.

A. Pizzi of Honolulu, and formerly of this city, is here for a short stay.

W. H. Coffinberry is back again from a business trip through Nevada.

J. O. Snyder returned Wednesday from a short business trip to Reno, Nevada.

Mrs. John Coffinberry moved into her new residence on Grand avenue this week.

Mrs. E. W. Langenbach left to-day for a two weeks' visit to the Langenbach ranch, near Los Gatos.

Mrs. F. R. Ritchie of San Francisco was a guest at the Woman's Club meeting in Lodge Hall Thursday afternoon.

The building of the L. C. Stickle home on Grand avenue and M. L. Spangler place on Eucalyptus is progressing rapidly.

Don't forget the dance to be given by the Girls' Club of All Souls' Church in Metropolitan Hall this evening. General admission, 25 cents and a good time for everybody.

The minstrel show and dance given under the auspices of South City Lodge No. 832, L. O. O. M., last Thursday evening in Metropolitan Hall, was a great success. The show was well attended and everybody reports having a good time.

Died—In Halfmoon Bay, February 1, 1917, Emanuele, beloved husband of Maria Daneri, and loving father of Eugene, Henry, Emile, Joseph, George, Sylvia and Stella Daneri, Mrs. A. Gottshalk and Mrs. J. B. Soracco, a native of Italy, aged 76 years 8 months and 19 days. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Monday, February 5, 1917, at 9:45 o'clock, from his late home; thence to the Catholic church, where a requiem high mass will be said for the repose of his soul, commencing at 10 o'clock. Interment, Holy Cross cemetery by automobile. Mr. Daneri is the father of Emile Daneri of this city.

REAL ESTATE SALES

Made During Month of January.

Sold to Julia Smith—Lot 13 in block 103.

Sold to J. G. Jackson—Lots 25 and 24 in block A, with house, Peck's subdivision.

Sold to J. Fagundes—Lot 14 in block 103.

Sold to J. W. Wiggles—Lot 30 in block 95.

Sold to W. E. Hildbrun—Lot 34 in block 95.

Sold to Julia Borden—Lot 9 in block 101, with house.

Sold to C. Hedlund—East half of lot 4 in block 100.

Sold to J. Farnandos—West 37½ feet of lot 8 in block 126½.

Sold to C. H. Hedlund—West half of lot 4 in block 100.

Sold to R. C. Stickle—East half of lot 7 and west half of lot 6 in block 84.

Sold to A. Gianoli—East 37½ feet of lot 9 in block 136.

Sold to A. and T. Stanas—Lot 5 in block P, Peck's subdivision.

Sold to May McSweeney—Lot 10 in block 101, with house.

Reservations Made for Lots in New High School Park.

G. Rochetta—Lot 9 in block 1.

H. Scampini—Lot 1 in block 6.

H. Dalve—Lot 1 in block 8.

M. P. Kretekakos—Lot 6 in block 3.

S. Kamenski—Lot 10 in block 7.

A. Schultz—Lot 1 in block 3.

Woman's Club—Lot 12 in block 7.

What happened to Jones? Come to Metropolitan Hall next Friday evening, February 9th, and see for yourself.

DUMBARTON BRIDGE MEETING

There will be a great meeting at Redwood City on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock p. m., February 10th. The growing interest in the success of the Dumbarton Vehicular Bridge will bring to the meeting all the civic bodies on this side of the bay, from San Francisco to San Jose; and civic bodies from transbay points as far east as Stockton. A large delegation will go from this city. Many state legislators have signified their intention to be present and participate in the proceedings.

The meeting will doubtless result in an efficiency commission to push forward the early construction of the Dumbarton Vehicular Bridge.

STUDENTS TO PRESENT CLEVER FARCE

The students of the South San Francisco high school are about to make ready their annual appearance on the local stage.

The play they have chosen is "What Happened to Jones," an extremely funny three-act farce, full of bright repartee and clever action.

The part of Jones, who is mistaken for the bishop, is taken by Ralph Woodman, while that of the Bishop, who is mistaken for an Indian, is acted by Charles Sands. Judging from their work in the other plays, the parts will lose nothing by their portrayal.

Byrne McSweeney, who made a hit in the part of a freshman in last year's play, is Professor Goodly, and is making good in the role.

Richard Heatherly, a model young man engaged to Professor Goodly's younger daughter, who is interested in boxing contests, is acted by Joshua. While Marjorie Goodly, the young lady who believes him to be such a model young man, is played by Sylvia Doak.

Florence Brown as Mrs. Goodly, a wife who knows how to manage her husband, handles the part in an able manner.

Emma Johnson has a different type of part from any she has played before. As Alvina, spinster sister of Mrs. Goodly, she will surely cause much merriment.

Claire Forster, who will be remembered favorably as Aunt Serena in the play of two years ago, also has an entirely different type of part, but we are sure that as Helma, the Swedish maid servant, she will not prove a disappointment.

Others in the play are Mary Kauffmann, as Professor Goodly's brainy daughter Minerva; Loretta McLean, as Cissy, a ward of the Goodlys, full of

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

The fire department is going to give the citizens of this city a royal time in Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening, February 17, 1917. It will be the first annual ball given by Hose Companies Nos. 1 and 2. It is expected that every lady will come and join the jolly crowd and do something for the fire boys. General admission, 25 cents. Good union music by Love & Dougherty.

life and spirit; Kenneth McIntyre, as the irate policeman; Lyle Woodman, as an escaped lunatic who thinks he is an Indian, and David Farrell, as the superintendent of the sanitarium, who captures his patient.

All have practiced faithfully and we feel very certain that the friends of our local high school will not be disappointed if they come to Metropolitan Hall next Friday evening, February 9th, and find out "What Happened to Jones."

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

Church Notes.

Sunday school at 10. We want more children. Come and join our adult Bible class.

Preaching at 11 and 7:30. Morning theme, "The Bow in the Cloud." Evening theme, "The Look and the Last Supper."

Popular Bible study at 6:45. Subject, "The Mount of God."

Junior League at 4 p. m. Monday.

Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:45. Choir rehearsal at 8:30.

For Rent—San Bruno Property—Seven-room cottage, \$18, with high basement; 5-room cottage, with lot 75x100 ft., \$15; 4-room cottage, \$13.50; 5-room flat, \$20; 3-room cottage, \$6; 4-room cottage, furnished, \$15; 2-room cottage, \$5; also store for rent. L. M. Pfuger, San Bruno, or Tel. 129. Advt.

Your Best Friend

The best friend you will ever have is your bank book. He may be rather hard to get acquainted with at first, but after you know him a little while you will be interested in watching him grow and develop. In case of trouble or sickness he is a good fellow to have around. When an opportunity comes for an investment where you can better yourself and you need some money quickly he won't turn you down if you have treated him right. Better start that bank account to-day.

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South San Francisco, Calif.

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Do you know that the money you are NOW GIVING AWAY each month will pay for a Home?

A number of Houses are to be built at once. Now is your opportunity to secure a home on terms like rent.

Lots in South San Francisco will never be cheaper.

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THE ENTERPRISE

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1917.

THE GRAND JURY REPORT.

The grand jury has finished its work and made its report. Upon the whole, the late grand jury has, as grand juries go, done its work thoroughly and made some very good suggestions and recommendations.

The recommendation of the grand jury regarding public roads should be enacted into law. The public roads have always been the perquisites of local politicians. The grand jury asks to have the roads taken out of politics. The jury would have all work on public roads taken from the control of supervisors and placed under the county surveyor and engineer.

The jury also recommends the patrol system for the maintenance of public roads built by bond issues. This would mean the cutting out of the old rotten system of putting on a lot of political bums to do road repairing on the eve of every local election.

WHAT IS YOUR INTENTION?

Are you a land owner? If so, what is your intention with regard to the land that you own? Do you propose to regard it merely as a business investment, and to extract from it every possible dollar of profit?

We have known farmers whose treatment of their land was calculated to leave the impression that they were the ones for whom it was originally created, and that when they should cease to need it no other use would ever be made of it.

On the other hand there are men—and many of them—who, while striving to make their land as productive as possible, have yet an eye to the future owners.

Every farmer, when he takes charge of a piece of ground, should frame this simple resolution:

"I hereby resolve that, whether my occupancy of this land be long or short, I will use every means at my command to leave it more productive than when I found it."

If this were the guiding principle of every farmer's life, what a blessed and productive country ours would become in a few generations of time!

And why not?

Every farmer who has ever worked with impoverished soil knows how discouraging and heart-sickening is the struggle.

And every farmer who has honestly endeavored to improve his land to the point of real productiveness knows how gratifying it is to see his yield mount upward from year to year and to feel that as the seasons go by he is adding substantially to the wealth of this country—for after all is said, land is the great tangible asset of the earth.

The man who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one was growing is a benefactor of mankind.

The man who so depletes his soil that only one blade will grow where two formerly grew, is a thief.

Hard words—yes, hard, but true. No man has a right to impoverish the soil, even if he does hold a title deed to it. At best it is only his for a season, when it must pass on to another rightful owner.

And what about the rights of that next owner? And the next, and the next?

When you pursue a policy that impoverishes your land it goes to your son at your demise poorer than when you received it.

Have you, in that event, been honest with your son? He had a right to receive from you what you received—certainly no less.

Will the farmers of America rob the unborn generations, or will they leave for them the legacy of a better land than they themselves inherited?

AS THE EDITOR SEES IT

WHO'S GOT THE MONEY?

We are told that there is more money in the country to-day than ever before in our history. Possibly so, but WHERE IS IT? Is it in the banks or in the hands of BORROWERS? In either case it is not in the hands of the mass of the people.

Borrowed money is not an asset. It is a liability, and the heaviest kind of one.

Chey these facts for a while, and see how they digest:

How often can the three-dollar-a-day man with a family afford eggs at 50 and 60 cents a dozen, as they are in the cities?

How many porterhouse steaks can he afford at 75 cents?

With flour at \$10 a barrel, and potatoes at \$2 and \$3 a bushel, and even the humble cornmeal up in the clouds, how much can that large family afford to eat?

With clothing, shoes, groceries, with everything usable up in prices and wages still down, how often is the poor man going to eat, and WHAT is he to eat?

Yes, there are millions—even billions—of money in the country, but it is in the hands of the few, while the many must be content with envy and longing.

The average wage-earner is to be pardoned an occasional cuss word when he reads of the golden stream that is "pouring into the people."

He would even like to be one of "the people."

Madame, don't criticise your husband's pipe. So long as he smokes it he will not be "lifting" cigars from his friends' pockets.

PUTTING IT OVER.

A certain country town once possessed an influential citizen who opposed every worthy movement not fathered by himself. He was a chronic kicker and the despair of the town, for in one way or another he invariably carried his point.

One day a small band of "live wires" devised a new way to get an improvement through. They secretly arranged for it to be introduced at the meeting of the village board, with the public invited to express their views.

The "live ones" were present, and so was the kicker. But contrary to his expectations the "wires" vociferously opposed the measure. This was too much for the kicker, and he immediately launched into a strenuous advocacy of the measure which he had previously intended to "kill." It carried with a whoop.

We might take a lesson and "put one over" in this town.

Don't stop to "remark in passing." Keep right on going and you'll get there.

We never could abide the fellow who talks learnedly on subjects he knows nothing about. And that, gentlemen, is why we have never attempted to diagnose the mind of a woman.

Here's hoping to see the whole world in the gentle embrace of peace and brotherly love under the protecting arms of a "Monroe Doctrine" all its own. For we would dearly love to see what kind of "critters" inhabit this earth a thousand years hence.

YOU ARE A GENTLEMAN! Now don't make us out a liar.

It is a personal question which each individual must answer for himself.

PROSPERITY VS. HIGH PRICES.

"No such thing exists in America as prosperity for just one class, unless it exists for all." So said a noted statesman last fall, and millions of Americans believed him, but we differ from him.

Our present so-called prosperity is a prosperity of the CLASSES. It is most emphatically NOT a prosperity of the MASSES.

The munitions manufacturer is prosperous because Europe is clamoring for his products.

The automobile maker prospers because the craze for the buzz wagon is on the upward slant.

The farmer prospers because Europe demands his products.

Certain other special industries prosper because a war-crazed Europe needs their wares with which to prolong the struggle.

And there the REAL prosperity ends. The millions of salaried men and women and the more modest wage-earners are immeasurably worse off than they were five years ago. Thousands of printers and publishers are facing actual ruin. The small merchant has difficulty in making both ends meet. Thousands of professional men are wondering how they can pay their rent.

High prices are the result of this half prosperity, but ALL people have them to pay. The CLASSES have the money with which to pay, but the MASSES are wondering where in blazes it is coming from.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

This has been a dull week on the European battle front. Not a single war correspondent has died for his paper.

Every new innovation has its knockers. The skinny-legged ones are not a bit joyful over short skirts.

Quit sighing for wealth. Go home,

look at your wife, and then realize that you are the richest man on earth.

When the burden of your troubles is too heavy to carry, wriggle from under.

The optimist sees one side and the pessimist the other, but the rest of the world just wades right in and helps itself.

The fire-eater who habitually carries a chip on his shoulder often finds that he is too insignificant for a real man to even notice.

Happy thought! Let's form a league to keep the boys in the trenches until Christmas. Then perhaps they will hop out.

"Bring Out the Facts," reads a headline in an exchange. Not on your life, if they concern us.

Life may not be all roses on the farm, but there's a heap of satisfaction in knowing that every time a hen cackles you can hear the money jingling in your pockets.

That man Villa must be either a humorist or a wag. He calls us the "barbarians of the north."

If you feel that you simply must clope, girlie, first write out a thriller and get yourself on the front page. He'll be looking for it.

Why not a league to enforce peace? We have ever other kind of league of which the human mind can conceive—on paper.

We are again omitting our customary gibe at Carranza. Isn't worth it.

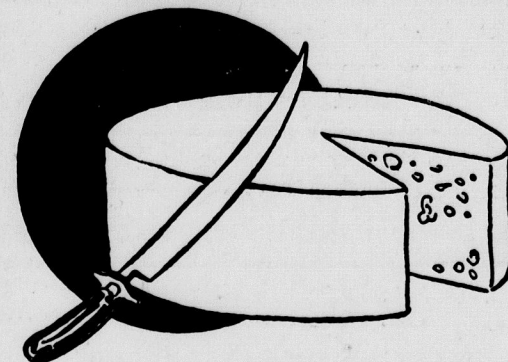
"What's in a name?" inquires a reader. A divorce, if the evidence is sufficient.

"Godsave" is the name of a student

DON'T overlook our cheese. We venture to say—and we think we're right—that you never tasted any better cheese than the kinds we are now carrying.

Best cheese value you'll ever get. Buy some of it and you'll come back for more. Try it. If you have any complaint to make about

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at a Chicago biblical institute. And we hope He will.

Yes, truth is mighty, but where in Hades is it?

Colorado has been shipping \$25,000,000 worth of potatoes east. Gosh! Must have been at least a carload.

We are told that an electric bulb is brightest just before it burns out. And so, we might add, is the nose of a boozier.

We hear rumblings of a coming food shortage in this country. But that's stale news to the editorial stomach.

ROYAL THEATRE

Program for Week Commencing Sunday, February 4th:

Sunday—Emmy Wehlen in "The Pretenders."
Monday—Eighteenth episode of "Liberty." "Krazy Kat" and selected comedies.

Tuesday—Marie Doro in "The Lash." Wednesday—Vaudeville and professional troupes.

Thursday—Theodore Roberts and Anita King in "Anton, the Terrible." Friday—"Reformation of Dog Hole." "Girl from Frisco" and Dehaven comedies.

Saturday—Frank Keenan in "Honor Thy Name." "Sammy and Napoleon." Joe Belmont in "A La Cabaret," two-part Keystone.

SHOES

We invite every citizen to see our new arrivals in shoes for spring and summer wear—for men, women and children. We especially invite YOU to come in and see them. We were fortunate in making our selections in the wholesale markets. You will be fortunate in the purchase of a pair of these shoes.

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Phone South San Francisco 219

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO General Hospital

Cor. Grand and Spruce Avenues
Phone 115W South San Francisco, Cal.

J. J. HARRIGAN, A NEWSPAPER MAN, IS KILLED

In addition to what was in The Enterprise last Saturday, the following news in reference to the death of a former newspaper man of this county, is published:

John J. Harrigan, a former well-known San Francisco newspaper man and for several years the Redwood City representative of a San Mateo paper, was killed Friday night on the county road in front of the Spring Valley Water Company's pumping station at Belmont. Just how Harrigan met his death is not known, but it is believed that he was struck by an automobile while walking along the highway. His body was discovered lying alongside the road about 7 o'clock. An autopsy at Snyder's undertaking parlors at San Mateo, where the body was taken, showed that the man's ribs had been fractured on the right side, one of the ribs puncturing the lung and causing death. The owner of the automobile that is supposed to have hit Harrigan has not yet been located.

A strange coincidence in connection with Harrigan's death is the fact that although the body was viewed by a number of persons well acquainted with him in life, it was not until late Saturday morning that his identity was established. An inquest was held last Monday.

Harrigan was born in San Francisco fifty-one years ago. He married a daughter of Matthew Nunan, a pioneer brewer of that city. In addition to his widow he leaves a son 15 years old. He was well known in this city, where he had a large number of friends, all of whom will learn with regret of his untimely death.

The Inquest.

The inquest in the case of John J. Harrigan, a former newspaper man, who was killed at San Carlos Friday night, January 26th, resulted in a verdict that the deceased met death by being struck by an automobile driven by an unknown person.

The inquest was held Monday night at the undertaking parlors of the George W. Schneider Company, San Mateo, in charge of Coroner W. A. Brooke. The funeral was held at the same place on Sunday morning. Rev. Father Cavanaugh officiating. Interment was at Holy Cross cemetery.

SMALL PIECE OF PAPER CONSTITUTES A MAN'S WILL

Edward Armstrong of Rockaway Beach has petitioned the superior court for letters of administration in the estate of Charles A. Ardin, who died on the Coastside July 10, 1915.

Ardin, who was familiarly known as "John Miller," was befriended in his old age by Armstrong and his wife. Before his death the old man made his will leaving his belongings to the Armstrongs. The document was written on a piece of writing paper and merely stated that he wished to leave all his worldly belongings to Armstrong and wife on account of their extreme kindness to him. The worldly belongings at the time were thought to consist of a few personal effects. Investigation after his death disclosed the fact that Ardin had close to \$4000 on deposit in the German Savings and Loan Bank in San Francisco.

GREEN WINS SUIT AGAINST THE LOCAL STREET RAILROAD

Judge Buck late Thursday afternoon denied the motion made by the attorneys of the South San Francisco Railroad and Power Company for a new trial in the suit brought against the company by Kenneth M. Green of San Mateo. Green won the suit and was awarded \$15,000 damages by a mixed jury of twelve men and women. The motion for the new trial was argued before Judge Buck Saturday and submitted. Joseph J. Bullock of Redwood City was the attorney for Green in the action.

Found—A bunch of keys, at the corner of Grand and Linden avenues. Owner describe property and pay for this ad. Advt.

FULLER & CO. GIVE A MONTH'S SALARY TO EMPLOYEES

On January 1, 1917, in recognition of the higher cost of living now generally prevailing, W. P. Fuller & Co. have given to all their employees a bonus of one month's salary. This includes all branch house employees, which means an effort on the part of the company to make the conditions of living easier. This great benefit, together with the eight-hour work day now in force, places this large firm in the fore ranks of all industries on the coast for bettering the condition of its employees. The company distributed \$100,000.

WATCH THE LEGISLATURE.

Every bill passed by a legislature increasing the number of public employees means increased taxes, for that is how the money to pay them is obtained.

Every bill passed by the legislature making the railroads employ more men than necessary, such as "stuffed" crew law, requiring extra brakemen on trains, a pilot on light engines, two men in the cab of gasoline motor cars, etc., means higher freight and passenger rates, for that is how the money to pay them is obtained.

For this reason the public should keep an eye on state legislatures now in session and see to it that such legislation is not enacted. In other words, keep tab on the legislator who makes a football out of public welfare.

The people cannot escape higher taxes or higher freight and passenger rates if the legislatures pass laws placing unnecessary men on the payroll of the public, the railroads or any other industry.

ROBBING INLAND COUNTIES OF WATER

Kern county is awakening to the fact that Los Angeles has designs on water supplies that legitimately are needed for Kern county lands.

To take the volume of the flowing rivers of inland counties and pour them out on the deserts of southern California is objected to.

In the same way counties on the slopes of the Sierras are objecting to taking the waters from the Tuolumne and Hetch-Hetchy for fabulous water supplies and power developments by the bay cities.

Water is life and production to the soil and robbery of one section of the state to enrich and multiply the wealth of another section that has its own coast water supply is not justifiable.

If the people south of the Tehachapi mountains wish to build storage reservoirs and save their waste flood waters, they will have abundance for all irrigation purposes.

THOSE BONUSES.

There has been some criticism of Christmas bonuses, on the ground that the money ought to be paid to employees as duly earned wages rather than as a gift. But it doesn't matter so much what name the payment is called by. The main thing is to get it.

If the amazing prosperity that has occasioned the bonuses continues, they will doubtless be translated into increased wages and salaries. If the prosperity wanes, there will be neither bonuses nor raises.

Meanwhile American corporations should receive credit for the biggest display of generosity they have ever made.—Record-Herald, Helena, Montana.

INFORMATION FILED AGAINST FOUR YOUTHS

Information was filed by District Attorney Swart Wednesday morning against the following persons:

Clyde Hughes and Ernest Johnson, the two 18-year-old boys who are accused of having broken into the home of W. B. McKinnon of San Mateo, January 18th, with the intention of robbing the place.

Joseph Tabash, who was arrested on the charge of passing fictitious

FRATERNAL ORDERS

I. O. OF R. M.
(By George W. Hagedorn.)

Blessing of a Friend.

Commend me to the friend that comes
When I am sad and lone,
And makes the anguish of my heart
The suffering of his own;
Who coldly shuns the glittering throng
At pleasure's gay levee,
And comes to gild a somber hour
And gives his heart to me.
He hears me count my sorrows o'er,
And when the task is done
He freely gives me all I ask—
A sigh for every one.
He cannot wear a smiling face
When mine is touched with gloom,
But, like the violet, seeks to cheer
The midnight with perfume.
He flies not with the flitting stork
That seeks a southern sky,
But lingers where the wounded bird
Hath laid him down to die.
Oh, such a friend! He is in truth
Whatever his lot may be,
A rainbow on the storm of life
An anchor on its sea.

What a pleasure it has been to me to be a member of a fraternal society, seeing the reverse side, so to speak, being the receiver in place of the giver.

In twenty-one years of fraternal life, never dreaming of becoming ill and going under the doctor and nurse's care, one finds himself awakened as from a dream, surrounded on all sides by loyal friends with words of cheer that make one forget the many aches and pains. Morning, afternoon and evening new and strange faces appeared as if by magic, always with little deeds of kindness, flowers, reading matter, etc. Everything to make one look on the brighter side of life and forget the other.

"Trouble is a thing that will come without our call; but true joy will not spring up without ourselves, and never feasts so high as when the first course is of misery."

I would not trade my friendship for all of Morgan's money. Money would not buy what I have received at the hands of my friends.

Tippecanoe Tribe has had an enjoyable month from all reports. Motoring to Redwood City and San Mateo, installing the officers of the tribes, and enjoying the hospitality of the thriving tribes of San Mateo county.

Thursday evening, February 8th, the entertainment committee invites the public to one of their famous whist parties. Beautiful prizes will be selected by the committee and an enjoyable evening is assured all in the council chambers.

Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

"The man without a purpose is like a ship without a rudder, a waif, and nothing and no man. Have a purpose in life, and having it, throw much strength of mind and muscle into thy work as has been given thee."

The record of increase of membership throughout the jurisdiction of the Yeomen last year is a measure by which we can judge the results of our labors for 1917.

The accident, disability and old age benefit protection during the past year spells fraternity in proportion to the sunshine, happiness and material assistance we have been instrumental in providing.

Protect the family, educate the young, support old age, cultivate taste and economy, provide for the support of the family in dark days, make courageous men, cause poverty to disappear during the father's illness, do good to the rich and poor, render very great services to the public. Place your friends in a position to become members and participate in our fraternal benefits.

checks December 18th on the Bank of South San Francisco.

Joseph Flynn of San Bruno was held over on a statutory charge.

The Metropolitan Cafe is the place to go for a good meal at moderate prices, 25 cents a meal. Bring your family. Meal tickets, 21 meals, \$5. Special chicken dinner with wine on Sunday, 50 cents. All drinks from bar served in dining room. Private booths for the ladies. Good home cooking, also short order service. Advt.

If You Want GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from
THE GREAT ABATTOIR
AT SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
San Mateo County - - - Cal.

PRECISION

IN COMPOUNDING PRESCRIPTIONS

Every druggist of character and standing is deeply impressed with the fact that mistakes in his line are fatal.

We never permit a careless prescriptionist to fill even the simplest prescription sent to us.

As far as human prudence and skill can protect you, you are protected here.

Filling prescriptions is our life work. We allow nothing to interfere with the accuracy of our work.

We want to fill your prescriptions.

JENNINGS' PHARMACY

241 Grand Avenue, South San Francisco

PHONE 28 W



ARE you a motorist? If you are not, the delights of motoring may be easily yours. We sell, rent and exchange autos at prices that will attract you. Be sure to talk to us before you get your car. We can surely give you advice it will pay you to have. Call on us.



EMERICK & WATSON, Props.
CORNER LINDEN AND COMMERCIAL AVENUES
South San Francisco.

DRY GOODS LEFTOVERS GREAT VALUES

Just a few bargains are still left from our great clean-up sales, but those few are among the most splendid bargains of the season. We suggest that you buy promptly, as they can last but a few days longer at such low prices. We mention only a few of them here:

RATINE CLOTHS	SWEATERS
POPLINS	HATS
ZEPHYR GINGHAMS	HOSIERY
DRESS GOODS	UNDERWEAR
KIMONOS	SHOES

AND MANY OTHER BARGAINS

W. C. SCHNEIDER

227 Grand Ave. South San Francisco
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First Class Printing Done at This Office

Rear-Admiral Fiske Tells What Visit of U-53 Portends for Us

The professional achievements of Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., have caused him to be regarded as one of the foremost authorities on naval matters in the United States. Therefore what he has to say of some practical aspects of the appearance of the German submarine U-53 in American waters is of great importance and deep interest.

The recent dramatic exploit of the U-53, which has created so much disturbance in our commerce that one might almost imagine that an actual blockade threatened the American ports, is one of the most fortunate things that could have happened to this country, because it shows more clearly than mere argument, history or statistical statements could the possibilities that follow unpreparedness.

Presumably the national characteristic instinct for action instead of words which has created the most perfect military fighting machine that the world has ever seen inspired the U-53 to enter Newport harbor without any preliminary announcement, to leave it with similar taciturnity—and immediately to sink six ships in twenty-four hours.

If the U-53 got as far as the vicinity of Newport undetected, she could have gone into the harbor itself undetected and could have sunk one or more of our battleships without our even knowing the cause of their sinking.

If she could go into Newport she could go into New York harbor or go to Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or Boston.

If one submarine could go, more could go. How many submarines of the same remarkable type as the U-53 Germany has we do not know, but we have every reason to believe that she has a great many, efficiently built and efficiently handled. Therefore, this recent demonstration of the capabilities of the new German submersible cruisers is exceedingly important. How important it is we do not know yet. It depends entirely upon how widely it awakes the American people up to a comprehension of demonstrable facts.

That this country of one hundred million people should find itself in such a condition of unpreparedness is unfortunate; that the condition of affairs may be disastrous in the end is a possibility foreshadowed by many facts in history, since similar conditions have been disastrous to many nations in the past. In fact all the nations of the past that have been great and then fallen from greatness have fallen because they permitted themselves to lapse into a condition of unpreparedness of which some warlike nation has taken advantage.

The U-53 does not of herself constitute a great danger to the United States, but the condition of national defenselessness which her startling appearance at Newport illuminated, and which the instantaneous drop in stocks confessed, constitutes a national danger of the most formidable kind.

If one submarine could come across a fleet could do the same; that is, a war fleet of battleships, cruisers and the rest, which we should be compelled with our present active fleet to meet. The chief lesson which the U-53 has so clearly demonstrated is the fact that we should receive no warning of our danger, for if we ever get into war with a real military European country we shall find that it will be almost as difficult to get warning of the coming of their fleet as it would have been to discover the approach of the U-53. The chief reason for this is that we have no scout ships or battle cruisers with which to find an enemy fleet.

In case of war it is more than probable that we should hear merely that a large fleet had sailed from Europe, destination unknown. We might hear no more of it until it appeared in the vicinity of New York, the Chesapeake, the Caribbean sea or the Panama canal.

The U-53 has shown us how accessible our shores are to Europe, the pacifists to the contrary notwithstanding.

Long ago the probability of some

such demonstration as the U-53 has given us was clear. In fact, it became my duty at one time to point out the dangers into which the present war would plunge the United States, and I did so in my official letter to the secretary of the navy, dated November 9, 1914, which reported also that the navy was unprepared for war.

The clearest consequence of our national policy of unpreparedness is to submit us to the menace of blockade. Blockade can be established without an actual state of war, without even a declaration of war. It has often been used by nations to bring other nations to terms; it is an act just short of war.

Many people think a foreign nation cannot harm us unless it actually invades our soil. They do not realize that every great nation of to-day is like a great business firm, that blockade of its coast would stop a very large proportion of its business transactions and would harm its commercial prosperity to a degree that would depend on how greatly the nation was a manufacturing and exporting nation. Any blow to any of these great national business organizations would produce an effect wherever the mail and telegraph go.

The organizations dealing with foreign commerce in every great nation are so excellent and so precise that the business system by which any nation holds its international trade is like a machine. In fact, it is a machine, with all the faults of a machine.

One of the chief faults of a machine is the serious disturbance that may be produced by a cause seemingly trivial. Such is the case with the machine which the commerce of every nation comprises. Everyday experience confirms this. Order reigns so long as the steamers come and go with regularity, so long as the money comes in at the proper intervals and is distributed where it ought to go and so long as the people continue to live their habitual lives.

Consider, however, what would happen if the coming and going of all the steamers were suddenly stopped by a blockade. It may or it may not be true that in a great country like the United States no foreign trade is really necessary. It may be true that the people of the United States would be just as happy if they had no foreign trade, even if they were not so rich.

But the United States has a foreign trade; and in case of blockade this would be stopped with a jerk, and there would follow a chaotic condition which cannot be described, because chaos cannot be described. Hundreds of thousands of people would be thrown out of employment, and the whole rapidly moving and enormous mass of American daily life would receive a knockout blow.

It is true that wars have happened in the past in which there has been a blockade of our coast more or less complete, and no extraordinary suffering has been occasioned; but in all cases peace was declared before the suffering produced had become very acute. Furthermore, the complicated conditions of trade which now exist never existed before. We were not so dependent then as now on the artificial accessories of living.

A blockade of any of our great eastern ports would entail many indirect disasters. The sudden stoppage of our sea trade, by even a partial blockade of our ports would practically change all the conditions under which we now live. Hardly a single organization in the country would fail to be affected by it. This condition would last as long as the blockade lasted, and would create a disorder that could only be corrected by raising the blockade.

It is easy to see, therefore, that the blockading of our principal ports would be a disaster inferior to the

disaster of actual invasion only. Even the disaster of the total destruction of our fleet by an enemy fleet would only have the direct result that the people of the country would have fewer ships to support and fewer men to pay. The loss of the fleet and the men would not be of itself an immediate loss to the country, but rather a gain. The loss of the fleet, however, would make it possible for the enemy fleet to blockade our ports later, and thus bring about the horrors of which we have spoken.

The lesson of the U-53, while not establishing the possibility of what may be called an airtight blockade of our long coast at the moment, indicates the possibility of a partial blockade in the future, a blockade that would make it exceedingly risky for vessels to break it; such a blockade as was maintained during the greater part of the civil war by the northern states against the southern states.

The blockade would be more distressing to us, however, than it was to the southern states, or to any agricultural country fifty years ago, for two very important reasons.

First, the progress of modern engineering has made navies much more powerful.

Second, the great countries now are much more vulnerable to blockade, because they hold so many millions of people dependent upon manufacturing industries who are forced to live an artificial life in cities.

The United States may not depend for its daily bread upon the regular coming of wheat from over the seas, but millions of its people do depend directly and indirectly upon the money earned from the export of manufactured things. A country becomes dependent upon outside commerce through habits and modes of life, just as a man does upon outside air. Therefore a people suddenly deprived of a vigorous outside commerce would be commercially smothered.

To give a rough idea of the possible effects of a blockade on our coasts, consider the fact that our exports last year were valued at more than \$2,000,000,000, which means that goods to this amount were sold and paid for either in money or its equivalent, most of it ultimately going as wages for labor.

No blockade of course could stop all of this, but it seems probable that it could stop half of it after our fleet was destroyed by the enemy. It would seem, therefore, that the primary use for our navy will probably be to prevent blockade. It must be understood that a blockade does not require a declaration of war or entail the costly operations of invasion. A blockade, though slower in its effects than actual invasion is practically as efficacious in the end, and it is much less expensive. It is cheaper and easier.

The fact that the coast of the United States is so long is an argument often used to show that it would be impossible to blockade it. It is not at all necessary, however, to blockade the entire coast of the United States to create a condition of distress such as has been pointed out.

It would suffice to blockade Boston, New York, the Delaware, the Chesapeake and the gulf, say, with forty ships. The difficulties and risks of running such a blockade, in defiance of the present increased power and accuracy of modern gunnery, the searchlights, the wireless telegraph and the aeroplane, would be numerous and great and cause high insurance rates.

It may be objected that this blockading of even a defenseless coast would cost the blockading country a great deal of money because of the loss of trade with that country. Of course; but war expenses are to be expected, and the blockade would be far more expensive to the blockaded country, which would be compelled to yield in the end not only because of the blockade itself but because of the pressure of neutral countries.

Of course, the longer we held out the greater the indemnity we should have to pay. The expense of blockading, therefore, would be merely a profitable investment for the blockader.

It is true, of course, that actual invasion of a country from the sea would be a greater disaster than blockade, and danger from invasion has been the reason given by Great

Britain for the building of her own great navy, and it is also true that in the minds of many people the primary reason for a navy has been for defense against invasion.

But why should an enemy take the trouble to invade the United States when it would be so much easier and cheaper to establish a blockade of our coast? A blockade would in the end accomplish everything that an enemy could desire, especially if it were enlivened by the occasional dropping of thousand-pound shells into Wall street and the Brooklyn navy yard.

One of the suggestions which the incident of the U-53 has presented to us is the many uses to which a navy can be put. It can be put, like any other weapon, to any use which circumstances indicate. For instance, the northerners in the civil war used the navy not to prevent blockade but to make blockade; the Japanese used the navy to cover the transportation of their armies to Manchuria and Korea, and Great Britain has always used her navy to protect her trade routes.

A favorite statement for the uses of a navy has been generally expressed in the phrase "command of the seas." But clearly this phrase does not cover the whole case, for the reason that the U-53 was doing something useful for her government and yet she did not have "command of the seas."

There are some who believe that the probability of our becoming involved in a war with a great naval nation is so slight that blockade is not worth thinking about. Perhaps the time has come when it will be well to consider what factors determine the degree of probability.

It is clear that as between two countries of equal wealth the probability of war varies with the disparity between their navies, and unless other nations are involved is practically zero if their navies are equal in power. Therefore the greatest probability of war is between two countries, of which one is the more rich and the other the more powerful. In other words, the most pregnant cause of war is the combination of conflicting interests with disparity in power. We must realize that it is not enough to consider the situation as it is now between us and any given foreign power, but as many years ahead as it will take to get ready to meet that foreign power.

Let us take any foreign power and call that power X. How long would it take us to get ready to meet X? Let us say ten years. Question: Are we sure that we shall remain at peace with X for ten years?

This can only be answered by the man so wise that he knows what the international situation and the commercial situation will be ten years hence. Let him speak.

Following the procedure that many great nations have followed in the past, it would not be an unexpected thing for even Great Britain, our nearest international relative, if she saw us gradually surpassing her in commercial strength, to challenge us while our navy was weak, relatively to hers, and crush us. It has often been said that Great Britain could not afford to go to war with us because so many of her commercial interests would suffer. Of course they would suffer for a while. But commercial interests suffer in commercial wars, and yet commercial wars are carried on frequently and relentlessly, until one party or the other has to yield.

Just now Great Britain does not wish to crush us. It is certain, however, that she can. It is certain that the richest country in the world lies defenseless against the most powerful and that we could not alter this condition in ten years even if we started now to build and develop a navy that would be adequate in time.

In case the degree of probability of war with Great Britain now or at any future time seems so small that we need not consider her, are there no other great powers with whom the degree of probability for war is great enough to make it wise for us to consider them? After the treaty of peace shall have been signed and all the nations now warring find themselves bound together by the tie of common necessity, that of getting money, is it inconceivable that they should turn eager eyes toward the richest and the weakest country in the world? And is it inconceivable

that the eyes of the orient should turn toward her at the same time?

Such ideas seem to be forming in the public mind gradually and doubtfully. But the recent submarine attacks so near our Atlantic coast tend to crystallize those ideas and awaken the people to the fact that an epochal thing has happened and that the living and growing danger of blockade has been pointed out.

THE COUNTY'S ROAD SCHEME.

A fitting retort to those who twit Californians on their improvidence and failure to properly exploit the natural advantages of the soil is the county movement to open up some of the most fertile sections of the valley now penned up in comparative isolation by a scientific scheme of roads. For few if any states have forestalled California in realizing the part played by the highway in an intensive development of producing areas.

Broadly speaking, the Santa Clara county scheme will open up the valley at either end to a large amount of business and traffic that is now choked or hampered with detours. At the northern extremity, where the 1,000,000 population of San Francisco, Oakland and district has no access for suburban residences into the picturesque western hills, except as far as Redwood City—even Los Altos, lying amidst the finest scenery of the state, having no more than fifty San Francisco families in residence—the proposed foothill highway running from Redwood City behind Stanford University to Los Altos will open up a vast area of incomparable suburban sites.

On the corresponding eastern foothills—no less blessed by nature—the line of suburban radiation will be similarly prolonged by a road connecting Piedmont and Mission San Jose, attracting Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda people southward into districts now practically closed to them. In this way the county will be drawn closer to the centers of population and within a year or two the hills on both sides will be springing with new suburban residences as far south as San Jose, and all this apart from the rich soils of the foothills that will be opened up.

At the southern end the two main projects are equally sound and far-seeing. Watsonville is at present badly provided with means of ingress and egress; in fact, the only real channel of communication with the outside world—the Chittenden Pass road—is now blocked for widening operations. But the proposed Bodfish Mill road will bring the whole of the rich Pajaro valley eight miles nearer to San Jose and district, and a large exchange of trade will flow easily over a highway with nothing more trying than a 5 per cent grade.

And on the eastern side, the Pacheco Pass road will throw into the Santa Clara valley a large proportion of that traffic of the San Joaquin from Newman and Merced south which now proceeds through Altamont south of Niles. By so doing the rigor of the San Joaquin climate will be avoided and a scenic route of exceptional beauty will be traversed. And there is no doubt that large numbers of ranchers in that valley will send their families into the gentler and more healthful Santa Clara valley to reside and get their schooling, returning home during the summer months. In view of the cheapness of this road, by the arrangement with the state, the roads committee reckons that within two years it will bring back into the county more than the outlay involved.

Along all these roads, and the others of the scheme which open up tracts of rich and valuable adobe deposits along the main creeks, a process of intensive development will be the immediate result. In the Oakland area, where the effects of roads have had time to show themselves, estates have been split up along the line of route and the population around them has increased 100 per cent in five years. It may be assumed without hesitation that this county will have the same experience when the bonds now being examined by New York experts have been successfully elected.—San Jose Mercury.

For Sale—Six-room bungalow, with like rent, don't fail to investigate, if you want a real bargain on terms to date in every way; best location; two sleeping porches; modern and up Thos. J. Feely, Lomita Park, phone 188J. Advt.



News Snapshots Of the Week

The world was surprised by an address by the president before the senate in which he said America could only consider a world league to preserve peace on the basis of "peace without victory," a Monroe doctrine for the world could then be considered, he thought. Sherman L. Whipple, chosen counsel to search for peace "leak," started work on members of New York Stock Exchange. Prince Halim, Turkish crown prince, participated in meeting of royalty on kaiser's birthday. Activity of German troops near Swiss border caused uneasiness. The president's advancing of Dr. Grayson, his physician, to the rank of rear admiral raised criticism in senate. Admiral Dewey's funeral was a remarkable tribute. British cruiser Glasgow and other ships searched for commerce raider. Minister Egan left Denmark to be on hand for celebration of turning over Danish West Indies to the United States.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Nevada county is arranging to organize a farm bureau.

Five hundred pounds of liquor, mostly whisky, was seized at Victorville last week.

The Weed Lumber Company, Siskiyou county, is soon to establish a new logging camp at Mt. Hebron.

Santa Clara county produces more than 50 per cent of the State's crops of prunes and apricots each year.

Safe-crackers isolated the town of Riverdale, by cutting all telephone and telegraph wires, and robbed a bank.

Mme. Montessori, the noted Italian educator, is in Pasadena to conduct training classes in kindergarten work.

The northern district of the California Federation of Women's Clubs will convene in Marysville on March 14, 15, and 16.

Weary of bearing church debts, the members of the Trinity Church Episcopal Guild of Hayward are considering disbanding.

William Karnegias, proprietor of a saloon in Marysville was fined \$150 by the city council for selling liquor after 1 o'clock a. m.

The new store of the Owl Drug Co., which opened for business a few days ago at Stockton, suffered the loss of about \$2000 when safe-crackers entered the store and blew the safe.

Establishment of a State Prison in Southern California is asked for in a bill introduced by Senator Rominger of Long Beach, who urges an appropriation of \$300,000 for the purpose.

The San Francisco recruiting headquarters of the Army recently sent 1700 letters to as many postmasters in California calling attention to the bonus of \$5 paid postmasters for each recruit secured.

An artificial hand and forearm and \$2073.85 was awarded to H. V. Ward, an employee of the Sea Products Company of San Francisco by the State Industrial Accident Commission a few days ago.

Following fast on the development of a case of infantile paralysis in Kennett, where Louis D. Woodfill succumbed to the disease, comes another case reported from Enterprise district, across the river from Redding.

The Orland Cheese and Butter company has doubled its storage and packing capacity. The company now churns three times the cream it did two years ago. It now employs 4 auto trucks and 1 wagon to haul the cream.

Twelve commanding officers in the California National Guard have been relieved of their commands by Adjutant-General J. J. Borree for failure to send in quarterly reports, as they were instructed to do in a recent order.

Since the Supreme Court upheld the county prohibition ordinance, Sheriff J. L. McMinn and his deputies of San Bernardino have determined upon another campaign through the desert sections to exterminate the "blind pigs."

The production of sweet wine in California for the season of 1916, according to a report compiled by the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners amounted to 19,262,481.57 gallons, or almost five times the total produced in 1915.

Scientists at the University of California believe they have found out how to make the short man tall and the

tall man taller. Experimenters of the University faculty have found, they say, the substance that produces growth in the human body.

The Trinity Gold Mining and Reduction Company has applied to the Railroad Commission for authority to sell its properties to the California-Oregon Power Company for \$22,500. The Trinity makes and sells electricity in Carrville, Trinity county.

Declaring the contraband was "rank poison" and not worth returning to its California consignors, Federal officials threw into the Willamette river (Ore.), 476 quarts of whisky, which they had seized while it was being shipped illegally into the State.

December, 1916, was the fourth consecutive month with a mean temperature below normal in California, according to the monthly report of the United States Weather Bureau. No December in the last 29 years has been colder, taking the State as a whole.

Wm. Bradford, of New Sharon, Ia., returned to San Francisco a few days ago, after an absence of many years, to find that unidentified persons had forged a deed to a lot belonging to him, and sold it. He has brought suit to establish ownership and recover same.

With the filing of articles of incorporation last week of a \$100,000 stock company, Sacramento promoters and capitalists have taken formal steps to establish in that city a union stock yards, such as are now in existence at Portland, Fort Worth, Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago.

Sausalito may have a municipal gas plant soon. Sausalito's fight for gas extends over a period of ten years.

A cry sounding much like "fire!" caused a near panic in the balcony of the Majestic theater in Chico recently.

When work is in full operation, beginning early in February, the payroll of the Weed Lumber Company is \$80,000.

The total value of exports from San Francisco during the calendar year 1916 was \$123,943,273, an increase of 50 per cent over 1915.

The Monroeville Orchard Company of Glenn county has 100 acres planted to figs, and reports itself well pleased with the outlook.

Frank Wright has brought suit against G. E. Pyton, owner of a mine at Dobbins, to recover \$3200 alleged to be due as back salary.

Saturday, March 31, has been fixed as the definite date on which to hold the annual Carnival of State, Long Beach's biggest winter celebration.

Marysville saloonmen are supporting the Mayor in his recently announced determination to enforce stricter regulation of the liquor traffic.

With Mrs. H. B. Duryea of Redbank N. J., a passenger, Allen Longhead made the first flight between the mainland and the Santa Barbara channel islands.

The Capay ranch, adjoining the Orland Project of the northeast and extending into Tehama county, containing 9000 acres will be thrown open to settlers at once.

Fifteen firemen who, it is charged have failed to pay their debts, were tried for "chronic delinquency" before the Board of Fire Commissioners in San Francisco recently.

The population of San Quentin in four years has increased from 1902 to 2329, while the growth at Folsom during the same time was from 1140 to 1267, it is shown by tables.

The Growers' Fumigation and Supply Company of Pomona fumigate about

5000 acres of citrus trees each year for the orange and lemon growers of the San Antonio Fruit Exchange.

The one-million dollar issue of 4 per cent bonds for the improvement of San Francisco harbor were sold a few days ago by State Treasurer Friend W. Richardson at a premium of \$47,750.

Four mountain lions, a mother and three cubs, sought refuge in a miner's abandoned cabin near Smartsville. John Preston, 14 years old, hunting rabbits with a shotgun, killed them all.

All overhead power lines along Sausalito's main streets must be placed underground as soon as is reasonably possible to do the work, according to an ordinance passed by the Town Trustees.

Marysville merchants will be boycotted by Sutter county farmers unless Motorcycle Patrolman Anderson quits singling out and arresting prominent Sutter county autoists on charges of speeding.

F. M. Smith and Rufus Jennings announced a few days ago that they had abandoned their plan to take a 100-year lease on 268 acres of the western water front in Oakland and expend \$5,000,000 in improvements thereon.

Edward Blair Gordon, Harold C. Blote, Otis I. Strong and William H. Honens, students at Stanford, have made affidavits for passports. The young men plan to enter the American Ambulance Corps in France.

Articles of incorporation of the Tassajara Land and Live Stock Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, were filed a few days ago. The new company proposes to establish a 7,000 acre live stock and dairy ranch near Pleasanton.

The United States Government is the first in the world to become co-possessor with Japan of the secret of pearl culture through surgical operations on bivalves, according to disclosures by Professor C. A. Kofold of the University of California.

George Shima, "Potato King," has secured from the California Delta Farms, Inc., a lease on Mandeville island, the last big tract in the San Joaquin delta to be reclaimed and prepared for cultivation. The island comprises 5438 acres of virgin land.

The Government's suit for the cancellation of land patents granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in San Joaquin valley has been on trial now for more than a year, and Federal Judge Bledsoe, who is presiding, has traveled many thousand miles.

Nevada county supervisors have appointed a committee consisting of three of their number to confer with the State Highway Commission in relation to the cross road that will start at Ukiah on the coast and continue through the different counties to Nevada City.

One hundred new \$1.00 bills, contributed by as many letter carriers in the Los Angeles postoffice were given to the clerk of the United States District Court in payment of the fine of Emil Iverson, letter carrier, found guilty recently of intercepting a letter in the mail.

Sororities at Mills College have voted themselves out of existence, according to an announcement made to the student body by Miss Esther Dayman, president of that organization and a member of the exclusive Mu Sigma Sigma, one of the two old established sororities at the college. For the good of the college is the reason assigned by the young women.

Woman wants work, any kind; small wage. Address Work, San Bruno, Cal. Adv.

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW.

Every Citizen Can Help Business Conditions by Circulating the Facts About Industries and Payrolls and Investments Underlying Real State Development—Also Point Out the Obstacles to Progress and Help Make This State the Most Prosperous in the Union.

(Week Ending January 29th.)

Los Angeles making a fight for union stockyards and packing house.

Sacramento—State and federal government to spend \$700,000 at Monterey.

Lemoore will pave main business streets.

Palo Alto to erect a 300-foot plaza with arcades.

State highway proposed from valley to Mount Lassen, to cost \$100,000.

Judge Hunt holds in San Francisco that jitneys cannot compete with municipal railway, in spite of backing of labor unions.

San Rafael canal will get \$27,300 if town puts up like amount.

Orange and lemon crop to total 51,150 cars, worth \$20,000,000.

Santa Clara county wants commission form of government to reduce taxes.

Auburn Republican wants to see the old mining towns of eastern Placer county rejuvenated and made prosperous with industry.

Operating companies in Santa Barbara spent \$1,000,000 in six months.

And now the brotherhoods declare the Adamson eight-hour law does not meet their requirements in any respect. The public is long-suffering and patient, but is about tired of being used as a goat.

Marysville Appeal says that town suffers from microbe of selfishness.

Speaker Young appointed a committee to quietly bury all freak bills.

Los Angeles gets a \$300,000 potash plant as result of court decision and \$1,000,000 will be spent building a recreation park.

California pays next to New York largest income taxes, federal and state, and wants congressional action to limit federal tax.

Grass Valley—Local nurserymen attack state marketing commission and argue that "State bureaus for selling must, of necessity and as a matter of justice, bring about state bureaus for buying. Both are socialistic practices, both constitute class legislation, both are insidiously dangerous and ultimately destructive of individualism and initiative. Admit that the state should sell for one man and you must concede that it should buy for the other."

Oakland—Pacific Tank and Pipe Line to expend \$1,000,000 on plant here.

Sebastopol Times conducts a home industry and development page.

Tampering with tax laws by the initiative and referendum is to be prohibited.

Market director reports fifteen organizations to improve conditions of producer.

Five cities unite to build \$1,000,000 bridge across San Francisco bay at Dumbarton.

Sacramento—Railroad commission

has ordered all passenger freight jitneys and auto buses running on regular schedules over regular routes on public highways between fixed points, not solely within municipalities, to file their rates and time schedules with commission before March 1st.

The attitude of Secretary Daniels of the navy toward oil operators, who in good faith and in pursuance of law have invested in development of oil on public land, cannot be justified. It is a direct blow to the oil industry and places the state second to Oklahoma in amount produced.

Torance—Pacific Electric starts building \$500,000 carshops here.

Los Angeles—Merchants and Manufacturers' Association take strong stand at annual meeting for open shop.

One bill proposes to create office of state weed commissioner at \$2400 a year.

Legislative freak bills: \$10,000 for a commission to assist in selecting a vocation is one; \$50,000 to pay vagrants 25 cents a day is another.

Marysville to have \$100,000 federal building.

Santa Fe planning new oil loop in Orange county.

San Diego has 192 factories, employs 28,114 people with weekly payroll of over \$420,000. Annual output of these factories is over \$30,000,000.

Taft lets contract for \$188,000 street improvements.

The president asks that legislation suitable to waterpower development be considered. The question has been up for some eight years and it is to be hoped constructive legislation may be passed before the war ends, otherwise watch American capital flow to more inviting fields.

Los Angeles—Santa Fe places order for \$2,500,000 steel rails.

Richmond—Rolling mill, bolt and nail factory to be in operation July 1st.

Santa Ana made \$300,000 building record for 1916.

NEW POSTAL CARD.

A new postal card has been issued by the postoffice department, which, owing to the high cost of paper, is printed on such inferior paper that the third assistant postmaster general sent a communication to Postmaster Charles W. Fay of San Francisco, assuring him that the postals are genuine and not counterfeit.

The card is 3 1/4 by 5 1/2 inches in dimensions, and the stamp design is the same as on the regular cards before issued, bearing the head of Jefferson, but the printing is not quite so clear.



HER MOTOR TOGS.

For afternoon functions comes this luxurious coat of baby lamb, adorned with skunk cuffs, collar and muff. Tailless ermine gives wide revers and outlines the wide cuffs.

WOMEN DEAD AND INJURED IN ACCIDENT

Mrs. Emma Mead of Palo Alto is dead and Miss N. E. Carpenter of Berkeley is in the local hospital suffering from a broken leg as the result of the accident on the Linden avenue extension in this city Tuesday evening, in which a horse which Miss Carpenter was driving became frightened and backed into the trailer of an automobile truck of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. H. Rigby and C. Johnson of San Mateo were in the automobile truck, the former at the wheel.

Mrs. Mead was thrown from the buggy and her head was crushed. Miss Carpenter was picked up with a fractured leg. Mrs. Mead, who was 60 years of age, was a resident on Bryant street in Palo Alto, where she had resided for several years. Miss Carpenter was a guest at her home.

The story told by Miss Carpenter was that the horse shied at the auto truck, and when the trailer came in view became fractious, running the vehicle into the trailer.

Mrs. Mead is survived by four sons, Frank, F. Mead of Los Angeles, William Mead of Honolulu, and Roy and George Mead of Idaho. Coroner Brooke was informed of the death and the inquest was held in the city hall Thursday.

Gas Company Exonerated.

The inquest on the death of Mrs. Emma Mead, held Thursday, exonerated the Pacific Gas and Electric Company of all blame. Mrs. Mead was in a buggy at San Bruno crossing when her horse became frightened and ran into a truck belonging to the company, which caused her death.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

Last Tuesday afternoon the Woman's Club gave a card party in Lodge Hall and a delightful afternoon was spent by all present. Many beautiful prizes were received and all were pleased by their gifts.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The lot selling agency in the platted district of South San Francisco has been placed in charge of E. C. Peck & Co.

Mr. Peck's office in this city is located in the hotel building and the San Francisco offices occupy rooms 209-210 Hearst Building, Third and Market streets.

A house building organization is operated in conjunction with this agency. Salesmen desiring to handle lots in this district will apply direct to E. C. Peck & Co. at the above address.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

By W. J. Martin, General Manager.

EDUCATIONAL.

Best modern method; Mason's touch and technique quickly produces finished piano playing. Miss MacFarland, 801 Capp street, San Francisco. Would give lessons in pupils' homes in South San Francisco. For particulars, write or phone Mission 8000.

TEMPERATURE IN THIS CITY.

The temperature in this city for the period beginning January 17th and ending to-day at 2 p. m.

	6 a. m.	2 p. m.	6 p. m.
January 18th...	33	51	52
" 19th...	35	50	50
" 20th...	38	51	52
" 21st...	37	50	49
" 22d...	40	51	50
" 23d...	39	52	51
" 24th...	40	58	51
" 25th...	44	59	48
" 26th...	39	60	55
" 27th...	37	58	57
" 28th...	52	59	58
" 29th...	40	58	58
" 30th...	45	50	48
" 31st...	48	51	50
February 1st...	40	49	50
" 2d...	41	50	48
" 3d...	42	66	—

BIG DECLINE IN MARRIAGE LICENSES IN YEAR 1916

The records in the office of County Clerk Jos. H. Nash show that Dan Cupid was a whole lot less active in 1916 than he was in the preceding year, 1915. The decrease of forty-eight marriage licenses is explained by the fact that 1915 was a banner year for marriages on account of the exposition, the number of licenses issued being far in excess of 1914. San Francisco showed a falling off of 836 licenses in 1916 over 1915. Only five of the leading counties of the state showed any increase. The high cost of living also accounts for the decline in measure.

June, the month for brides, kept Cupid busier than in any of the other months in 1916, while December just passed showed the smallest number of licenses issued. This month is far ahead of 1915 and 1916 and at the present rate that licenses are being issued daily, will equal, if not surpass, the best month of 1915, when forty-three permits were granted. Up to yesterday, thirty-three licenses were written for the month, or an average of 1.6 a day. With seven days yet to be counted at this average the total number of licenses for January will be forty-four.—Redwood Daily Star, January 25th.

CHURCH SHOWER.

Last Thursday evening a shower was given to the vicarage of Grace Church by the members and friends of the parish. Many useful and suitable gifts were presented and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all present.

A Movement Indorsed.

"Charles, dear," said young Mrs. Terkins, "I hear that some of the politicians want to efface party lines."

"Yes."

"Well, I just hope they do. Having your telephone ring every time a neighbor puts in a call is a perfect nuisance."

A Novelty.

"When I went home the other night," said Mr. Meekton, "Henrietta mistook me for a burglar."

"It must have been an unpleasant experience."

"I rather enjoyed it. It was the first time in my life Henrietta was ever afraid of me."

If you want to laugh, come to the high school play in Metropolitan Hall next Friday evening February 9th, and find out "What Happened to Jones."

OIL PRODUCTS INCREASING.

Several decisions were rendered during the past year that stimulated private capital to renewed confidence in development of oil wells.

The slightest let-up of government prosecutions in oil sections is met with more new oil wells.

During the month of August forty-nine new wells were drilled in California and but one dry hole was drilled, according to the Lost Hills Gusher.

During the last week of September nineteen new wells were started.

The government, instead of crippling and restricting production through litigation and use of force called might makes right, should encourage private capital in opening new fields and increasing production.

The most severe tax on the people will result from any restriction of production of crude oil or its products.

It should be the policy of the government to co-operate and promote the development of new oil fields.

But who ever knew an army of blundering officials under political pressure to do the right thing?—Pacific Coast Manufacturer.

How Napoleon Got Officers.

Napoleon had a novel way of obtaining officers to meet the needs of the ever-growing army which the adoption of conscription brought about. Following the example of Frederick the Great, he created a new military caste. He organized the great military college of St. Cyr and founded a cavalry school where, in the words of his own order, "if well born the candidates should be examined with indulgence as regards knowledge of arithmetic and geometry."

Youths of good family were in many cases compelled against their will to go to St. Cyr. Strange as it may seem, some of the youths thus "commandeered" and obliged to adopt a military vocation turned out brilliantly.

Shakespeare Plus Cervantes.

There is an old tradition which links Cervantes with Shakespeare in connection with the lost play, "Cardenio," or "Cardenna," which was twice acted at court by Shakespeare's company in 1613, and was announced for publication some forty years later as "The History of Cardenio, by Fletcher and Shakespear." The publication never took place, and nothing is otherwise known of the piece with certainty, but Sir Sidney Lee believes it to have been a dramatic version of the adventures of the lovelorn Cardenio, related in the first part of "Don Quixote," Sheldon's translation of which appeared in 1612.

Exclusive.

"I was surprised to hear that you were Newcome's guest at his weekend party. How can you associate with such a vulgar upstart?"

"I didn't. There were so many nice people among the guests that we didn't have to associate with the host at all."

A Preventive That Worked.

"Why on earth do you keep borrowing Tooter's trombone?" asked Mr. Miggs' neighbor. "You can't play it."

"No," responded Mr. Miggs, "fortunately for you I cannot. And while I've got it he can't play it either. Get me?"

TO BUILD SHIPS AT COST PRICE

Bethlehem Steel Will Make Offer to Uncle Sam.

BIDS ON 16 INCH NAVY SHELLS

No Chance For Profit in Them Under Present Tests, Grace Says—Possible Explanation of the Prices Made by an English Firm Which Bids Under All American Manufacturers.

Speaking recently before the Terrapin Club of Philadelphia, Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, said in part:

In a peculiar sense Bethlehem Steel serves the American people.

For example, though we have been able to obtain in Europe almost any price, we have adhered, in our charges to the United States Government, to the basis of prices established before the war began.

We agreed—if the Government would abandon its plans for a Federal plant—to make armor for our Navy at any price the Government itself might consider fair.

Our ordnance plants are at the disposal of the nation at a fair operating cost, plus a small margin, thus saving the Government investment and depreciation.

One of the special needs of the new navy is sixteen-inch guns—guns sixty feet long and capable of hurling a 2000 pound shell with such power and accuracy as to hit a 50 foot square target fifteen miles away.

We have undertaken voluntarily to construct, at a cost of \$4,500,000, a plant fitted to build sixteen-inch guns.

Under no conceivable circumstances can orders which we may receive for this plant pay even a fair return on the investment.

Considerable comment has been made upon the fact that a British manufacturer recently bid less than American manufacturers for sixteen and fourteen-inch shells for the navy.

I am unable to state the basis upon which the English bid was made. It should be remembered, however, that this bid was for a specific shell, samples of which are being sent over for test—a test not yet made.

Two years ago we took an order for 2400 fourteen-inch armor-piercing shells at a contract price of \$768,000, to be delivered within a certain time or we had to pay a large penalty.

The only specifications for making these shells are that they shall be of a certain size and must pierce armor-plate at a certain velocity on impact. It is impossible to foretell the exact conditions of the tests.

We had made large quantities of shells in the past which had been accepted. But in placing this particular order the Department altered the angle at which the tested shells must pierce armor-plate. The result, however, has been absolute inability on our part to produce in any quantity, shells which will meet these novel tests. In fact, we know of no process of projectile-making through which it is possible to produce in quantities shells which will conform to the requirements.

The result is that up to now on that contract of \$768,000, we have put into actual operating expense \$447,881, and have been penalized for non-delivery \$495,744, a total of \$943,625, with no receipts whatever.

Such was the experience in the light of which we were called upon recently to bid for sixteen-inch shells.

We bid on these shells at approxi-

mately the same rate per pound as that of a fourteen-inch shell contract of one year ago upon which the Government awarded contracts.

We have not the slightest idea what profit there will be in the making of these shells. We do not know that there will be any. There is no certainty that it would be possible for us to deliver a shell to meet the test.

For officers in the Navy to assume that any bid made under such conditions is "exorbitant" is utterly unfair.

We bid on the new battle-cruisers sums which Navy department experts, after examination of our books, found would yield a profit of less than ten per cent. We agreed to assume risks for increased costs of materials and labor, that made it possible that these contracts might yield no profit whatever.

The costs run beyond the amount appropriated by Congress on the basis of the cost estimates made a year ago.

And because shipbuilders could not alter the inexorable cost facts and reduce bids to early estimates of the Navy Department, the prices are called "exorbitant."

It would be a real advantage to be relieved of this naval construction. The profit from it cannot possibly amount to much, and the responsibility is enormous.

We have determined to make this offer to the American Government.

"If you will build two of the battle-cruisers in Government navy yards, we will build the other two at the ascertained cost of building the ships in the Government yards, without additional expense or commissions of any kind. We will also contract to have our ships ready for service ahead of the Government ships."



THIS NOVEL COMFORT.

This garment is cut something like a breakfast jacket, only the material is seal, skunk trimmed. The big muff is melon shaped, with flaring ends. Elbow sleeves are a novelty in fur.

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"High School Park"

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